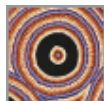


1318.3 - Qld Stats, Dec 2009

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EDUCATION AND WORK, AUSTRALIA, MAY 2009

Education and Work, Australia, May 2009 (cat. no. 6227.0) was released on 24 November 2009. This publication presents information about the educational experience of persons aged 15-64 years, and persons aged 65-74 who are in the labour force or marginally attached to the labour force, especially in relation to their labour force status. Statistics in this publication were collected in May 2009 as a supplement to the ABS monthly Labour Force Survey (LFS).

Information collected in the survey includes: labour force characteristics; participation in education in the year prior to the survey, and in the survey month; type of educational institution; level of education of current and previous study; highest year of school completed; level of highest non-school qualification; level of highest educational attainment; transition from education to work; enrolment experience; selected characteristics of apprentices and trainees; and unmet demand for apprenticeships and traineeships.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- There were 494,600 persons aged 15-64 years enrolled in a course of study. The predominant age group was 15-19 years (203,100 persons) followed by 20-24 years (101,700 persons), with a steady decline in numbers with increasing age.
- Of the 494,600 persons enrolled, 145,600 were employed full-time, 173,500 were employed part time, 25,500 were unemployed and 149,900 were not in the labour force.
- Three out of ten (30%) Queenslanders reported their level of highest educational attainment as Year 11 or below and 22% reported Year 12. Additionally, 19% had a highest level of attainment of Bachelor Degree or above and 21% had a Certificate III or IV.

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DEATHS, AUSTRALIA, 2008

Deaths, Australia, 2008 (cat. no. 3302.0) was released on 25 November 2009. This publication presents statistics on deaths and mortality for Australia, states and territories, and sub-state regions. Information on characteristics of the deceased include place of usual residence, age at death, sex, Indigenous status and country of birth. Information is also provided on infant deaths, life expectancy and death rates.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- Male deaths (14,462) registered in 2008 outnumbered female deaths (12,873), resulting in a sex ratio of 112.3 male deaths for every 100 female deaths. This ratio has decreased from 121.3 male deaths for every 100 female deaths in 1998. Since 1998, the numbers of male deaths have increased by 18% while female deaths have increased by 28%.
- For deaths registered in 2008, the median age at death for usual residents of Queensland was 80.1 years. Females (83.4 years) recorded a higher median age at death than their male counterparts (77.0 years).
- There were 308 infant deaths (deaths of children less than one year of age) of usual residents of Queensland registered in 2008. Males accounted for 56% of infant deaths resulting in a sex ratio of 129.9 male infant deaths for every 100 female infant deaths.
- In 2008, there were 562 registered deaths of usual residents of Queensland where the deceased person was identified as being of Aboriginal origin, Torres Strait Islander origin or both.
- In 2008, the median age at death for Indigenous males was 53.2 years while the median age

at death for Indigenous females was 62.3 years.

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CAUSES OF DEATH: DOCTOR CERTIFIED DEATHS, SUMMARY TABLES, 2008

Causes of Death, Australia: Doctor Certified Deaths, Summary Tables, 2008 (cat. no. 3303.0.55.001) was released on 27 November 2009. This publication contains summary information relating to cause of death for those deaths certified by doctors. It should be noted that these data represent only a subset of all causes of death, and that the numbers presented here are not comprehensive. Doctor certified deaths account for around 89% of all deaths of usual residents of Queensland registered in 2008. The remainder are reported to, and certified by, a coroner.

Although what constitutes a reportable death varies across jurisdictions, they are generally reported in circumstances such as:

- Where the person died unexpectedly and the cause of death is unknown;
- Where the person died in a violent or unnatural manner;
- Where the person died during, or as a result of, an anaesthetic;
- Where the person was 'held in care' or in custody immediately before they died; and
- Where the identity of the person who has died is unknown.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- There were 27,335 deaths of usual residents of Queensland registered in 2008, 3,122 were certified by coroners and 24,213 by doctors.
- Diseases of the circulatory system caused 8,217 deaths, 3,654 males and 4,563 females. Neoplasms (cancers) caused 8,145 deaths certified by doctors, 4,759 males and 3,386 females. Diseases of the respiratory system was the third major killer, causing 1,994 deaths, 1,116 males and 878 females.

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POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, JUNE 2009

Population by Age and Sex, Australian States and Territories, June 2009 (cat. no. 3201.0) was released on 9 December 2009. This issue contains estimates of the resident population of Australian states and territories as at 30 June of each reference year from 1971 to 2009. Estimates up to 2006 are final, based on the results of the 2006 Census of Population and Housing. Estimates for June 2007 have been revised and estimates from June 2008 onwards are preliminary.

This publication contains a link to the animated population pyramids, which show the change of population distribution over time for Australia, states and territories.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- At 30 June 2009, Queensland's population was 4,406,800 persons comprising 2,203,700

males and 2,203,100 females. The median age of the Queensland population was 36.2 years.

- Children (aged under 15 years) comprised 20% of Queensland population, the working age population (15-64 years) comprised 67% and the older population (aged 65 years and over) comprised 12%.

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PRISONERS IN AUSTRALIA, 2009

Prisoners in Australia, 2009 (cat. no. 4517.0) was released on 10 December 2009. This publication contains national information on prisoners who were in custody on 30 June each year. The statistics are derived from information collected by the ABS from corrective services agencies in each state and territory. Details are provided on the number of people in correctional institutions (including people on remand), imprisonment rates, most serious offence and sentence length. A range of information is also presented on prisoner characteristics (age, sex, Indigenous status) and on the type of prisoner (all prisoners, sentenced prisoners, and unsentenced prisoners (remandees)).

Selected results for Queensland include:

- At 30 June 2009, there were 5,667 prisoners, 5,251 males and 416 females. Indigenous persons made up 28% of the prisoners and 80% of all prisoners had been sentenced by a court. More than half (60%) had served prior prison sentences.
- A most serious offence/charge is determined for each prisoner. The most prevalent offence/charge for prisoners was 'Acts intended to cause injury' (21%) followed by 'Sexual assault and related offences' (15%) and 'Unlawful entry with intent' (13%).
- The age standardised rate of imprisonment for non-Indigenous persons was 128.5 per 100,000 adult population and for Indigenous persons it was 1,427.2 per 100,000 adult population (11.1 times the non-Indigenous rate).
- The mean age of prisoners at June 2009 was 34.9 years and has been rising steadily since 1999 when it was 32.1 years. The median age, with half the prisoners older and half younger, was 32.8 at June 2009.
- At June 2009, the mean sentence length was 53 months and the median sentence 36 months.
- Of the 1,154 prisoners who had not been sentenced, 19% had been on remand for under 1 month and 14% for 1 year and over. The mean time on remand was 6.4 months and the median time, with half the prisoners over and half under, was 3.9 months.

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PERSPECTIVES ON SPORT, DEC 2009

Perspectives on Sport, Dec 2009 (cat. no. 4156.0.55.001) was released on 4 December 2009. This publication provides users with articles that discuss issues relating to sport and sporting programs that are commonplace within the Australian political and media landscape. The articles aim to provide further informed commentary to assist those debating these major issues.

This is the third issue of Perspectives on Sport. Further releases will be irregular depending on issues that arise within the Australian political and media landscape. The articles included will change over time as more survey data are released or become available. In most cases the data

presented will be current, however, it is recommended that users check for more recent releases.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- In the 12 months to April 2009, 374,200 children (192,400 males and 181,800 females) aged 5-14 years participated in organised sport or organised dancing outside school hours. This represents a participation rate of 65% for males and 66% for females.

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HOUSING MOBILITY AND CONDITIONS, 2007-08

Housing Mobility and Conditions, 2007-08 (cat. no. 4130.0.55.002) was released on 20 November 2009. This publication presents statistics compiled from the Survey of Income and Housing (SIH) on Australian housing mobility and dwelling conditions. These data were collected in the 2007-08 SIH, in addition to the housing occupancy and costs information regularly collected in every SIH cycle and released in Housing Occupancy and Costs, Australia (cat. no. 4130.0).

The ABS will collect information on additional housing topics in the SIH every six years. The topics selected for inclusion in the 2007-08 SIH were determined through extensive consultation with major users of housing statistics. A similar process is expected to be followed for the 2013-14 SIH, which will next include additional housing topics.

The selected housing topics include length of time in dwelling, number of times moved in last five years, reasons for moving, and characteristics of the previous dwelling occupied. They also include aspects of the dwelling occupied, such as any major structural problems, repairs and maintenance carried out in the past 12 months, and sources of energy and water. For first home buyers, data on home deposits paid and any monetary assistance received for the purchase are provided.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2007-08, 20% of reference persons had spent less than one year in their current dwelling and 14% had spent more than 20 years.
- In the five years prior to interview, 49% of household reference persons did not move, 19% moved once, 10% moved twice and 20% moved three or more times.
- The most common reason for moving house given by recent movers was purchased own dwelling (18%). Other reasons include lifestyle/other reasons (16%), wanted a bigger or better home (14%) and employment reasons (13%).
- In 2007-08, most Queensland dwellings were reported to be in good condition, with 88% of households reporting no major structural problems. For those with problems, sinking/moving foundations were the most often reported (2.9% of all households). Other problems were cracks in walls/floors (2.6%), walls/windows out of plumb (2.5%) and major plumbing problems (1.9%).
- Repairs and maintenance had been carried out on their current dwelling by 57% of households in the last 12 months. The most common repair was plumbing (32% of dwellings), followed by painting (23%) and electrical work (22%).
- The use of electricity is almost universal in Queensland, with 99.9% of private dwellings connected. In 2007-08, households also used: LPG or bottled gas (22%), mains gas (11%), wood (6.0%) and solar energy (5.2%).
- Mains water is the most common source of water for Queensland households. In 2007-08, 91% of Queensland households reported sourcing water from mains/town water supplies. Queensland households also used: rainwater tanks (29%), purchased bottled drinking water (8.0%) and water from bores or wells (5.7%).
- A total of 21% of owners with a mortgage refinanced their loans in the two years before the

survey. Of these, 34% were for renovations, 18% for other purchases, 18% for a better interest rate and 15% were for consolidation of debts.

- A total of 67% of first home owners received the First Home Owners Grant., with 40% of first home owners using it as part of their deposit. Savings was also used as a source of funds for a home deposit by 73% of first home owners. The mean deposit size of first home owner households with a home deposit was \$39,000 and their mean amount outstanding was \$271,000.
- In 2007-08, 82% of renters from Queensland housing authorities had indefinite tenure. In contrast, 32% of private renters had a lease of 6 months, 38% had a lease of 12 months, 6.5% were on a month by month arrangement, 4.7% had indefinite tenure and 16% had no formal lease or tenure.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: WASTE MANAGEMENT AND TRANSPORT USE

Environmental Issues: Waste Management and Transport Use, Mar 2009 (cat. no. 4602.0.55.002) was released on 20 November 2009. This publication presents information about domestic waste management, motor vehicle and bicycle ownership, and use of transport by Australian households. It covers a range of issues including waste recycling and reuse, disposal of hazardous waste materials, awareness and use of waste disposal or service facilities; the main form of transport used to get to work, full-time study and for day-to-day trips, use of public transport; motor vehicle ownership and servicing; and bicycle ownership.

The statistics in this publication were compiled from the Waste Management and Transport Use Survey, conducted throughout Australia in March 2009.

This publication replaces **Environmental Issues: People's Views and Practices** (cat. no. 4602.0).

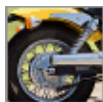
Selected results for Queensland include:

- In March 2009, 97% of Queensland households recycled during the 12 months prior to interview. Queensland recorded a drop in waste reuse from 92% in 2006 to 87% in 2009.
- The item recycled or reused by the most households in 2009 was paper, cardboard or newspapers (92%). Other commonly recycled or reused items by households included plastic bags (92%), plastic bottles (90%) and glass (88%). The least commonly recycled or reused item was kitchen or food waste (50%).
- The most common reason for households not recycling waste was 'Does not use any or enough materials to warrant recycling/not appropriate' (95%). Around one in six households (16%) reported they were 'Not interested/too much effort' as a reason.
- Household batteries was the most common hazardous waste item disposed of, with 71% of households disposing of this item during the 12 months to March 2009. Medicines, drugs or ointments (36%) were the second most commonly disposed hazardous waste item.
- In March 2009, 95% of Queensland households had one or more registered motor vehicles kept at home, compared with 90% in 2000.
- Just over half (53%) of households considered price a factor when purchasing a motor vehicle. The next highest factors considered were fuel economy/running costs (39%), type of vehicle (37%) and size of vehicle (32%). At 2.6%, environmental impact/exhaust emissions was the least considered factor when purchasing a vehicle.
- Nearly half (48%) of all Queensland households had at least one working bicycle kept at their home in March 2009.
- Of those people aged 18 years and over who usually travelled to work or full-time study, 63% reported travelling less than 20 kilometres to get to their place of work or full-time study.
- There were 85% of people aged 18 years and over who usually travelled to work or full-time

study who reported usually using a private motor vehicle to travel to work or full-time study, 9.1% took public transport, 3.2% walked and 1.4% cycled.

- The most common reason given for choosing public transport to travel to work or full-time study was convenience, comfort and less stress (51%).
- In March 2009, 30% of people indicated that their main reason for not using public transport was 'No service available at the right/convenient time'.

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MOTOR VEHICLE CENSUS, AUSTRALIA, 31 MAR 2009

Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 Mar 2009 (cat. no. 9309.0) was released on 17 November 2009. This publication presents statistics relating to vehicles which were registered at 31 March 2009 with a motor vehicle registration authority. Motor vehicle registration statistics are compiled from data made available by various state and territory motor vehicle registration authorities and reflect the information as recorded in registration documents.

Estimates of the size and composition of the vehicle fleet were first published in 1921. However, it is only since 1971 that a Motor Vehicle Census (MVC) has been conducted on a more regular basis. The MVC has not been conducted in each and every year since 1971 and the census dates have varied over those years. Therefore, care should be taken when attempting to compare movements over the years.

Statistics are provided on vehicle types comprising passenger vehicles, campervans, light commercial vehicles, all types of trucks, buses and motorcycles.

Vehicle characteristic information includes make of vehicle, year of manufacture, type of fuel that the vehicle was registered as using, and Gross Vehicle Mass or Gross Combination Mass for trucks. The size of the motor vehicle fleet is also compared with the estimated resident population.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- There were 3,283,234 motor vehicles on register in Queensland in 2009, 72% of which were passenger vehicles.
- In 2009 there were 750 motor vehicles on register per 1,000 population, including 539 passenger vehicles per 1,000 population.
- The average age of vehicles on register in Queensland was 9.5 years. The vehicle type with the oldest average age in Queensland was campervans which averaged 14.8 years.
- The number of vehicles on register in Queensland which were registered as using leaded petrol has been decreasing steadily. In 2004, 14% of registered vehicles reported using leaded petrol and by 2009 this had decreased to 4.8%. In contrast, the number of diesel powered vehicles has increased from 13% in 2002 to 17% in 2009.

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AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: INPUT-OUTPUT TABLES - ELECTRONIC PUBLICATION, 2005-06 FINAL

Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables - Electronic Publication, 2005-06 Final (cat. no. 5209.0.55.001) was released on 18 November 2009. Input-Output (I-O) tables are part of the Australian national accounts, complementing the quarterly and annual series of national income,

expenditure and product aggregates. They provide detailed information about the supply and use of products in the Australian economy and about the structure of and inter-relationships between Australian industries.

This publication contains the final release of the input-output tables for 2005-06 and includes input by industry and output by product group; use of domestic production and imports by industry and final demand categories, and taxes and margins on supply by product (Tables 1-10, 19-20, 23-39).

The 2005-06 Input Output tables are the last ones to be produced on a 1993 Australian and New Zealand Industry Classification (ANZSIC93) and 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA93) basis.

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Rob Burnside on Canberra (02) 6252 6718, or email national.accounts@abs.gov.au.

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LABOUR FORCE SURVEY STANDARD PRODUCTS AND DATA ITEM GUIDE, DEC 2009

Labour Force Survey Standard Products and Data Item Guide, Dec 2009 (cat. no. 6103.0) was released on 4 December 2009.

The purpose of this publication is as a reference guide for users of Labour Force Survey data standard products, namely:

- Labour Force, Australia, (cat. no. 6202.0);
- Labour Force, Australia: Labour Force Status and Other Characteristics of Families - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6224.0.55.001);
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed - Electronic Delivery (cat. no. 6291.0.55.001); and
- Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

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BARRIERS AND INCENTIVES TO LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION, AUSTRALIA. JULY 2008 TO JUNE 2009

Barriers and Incentives to Labour Force Participation, Australia, July 2008 to June 2009 (cat. no. 6239.0) was released on 8 December 2009. This publication provides information about people who are 18 years and over who are unemployed, not in the labour force or worked less than 16 hours per week. Data from this survey are used to obtain a better understanding of the factors that influence people to join or leave the labour force. By knowing the barriers people have to wanting, finding or taking up (more) employment a range of incentives to labour force participation can be indirectly identified. Estimates can be cross-classified by demographics such as state, sex, age, marital status and country of birth, as well as labour force characteristics.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- There were 3.2 million people aged 18 years and over of which 1.2 million were not employed or worked less than 16 hours per week. This group comprised people not in the

labour force (940,100), the unemployed (61,900) and people working less than 16 hours per week (149,900).

- Of those 1.2 million people, 267,900 (or 23%) indicated that they would like a job or to work more hours. In addition to the 61,900 unemployed persons this group comprised 176,300 people who wanted a paid job but were not in the labour force and 29,700 people who usually worked less than 16 hours per week but wanted to work more.
- Of the 267,900 people who wanted a job or preferred more hours, 119,800 were available to start within four weeks but were not actively looking for a job or more hours, 85,500 were available to start within four weeks and were actively looking for a job or more hours and 62,600 were not available to start work or work more hours within four weeks.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES BY COUNTRY, BY STATE AND BY DETAILED SERVICE CATEGORY, CALENDAR YEAR 2008 BPM6 ISSUE

International Trade in Services by Country, by State and by Detailed Services Category, Calendar Year, 2008 BPM6 issue (cat. no. 5368.0.55.004) was released on 9 December. This publication contains data being released on a Balance of Payments Manual Edition 6 (BPM6) basis for the first time. All previous issues of these spreadsheets were on a BPM5 basis. The spreadsheets contain trade in services credits and debits data for: country and country groups by calendar years; calendar years by country and country groups; state by calendar years; calendar years by state; detailed services category by calendar years; detailed travel service by calendar years by country and country groups; and education related travel credits by calendar years by educational sector by type of expenditure. A full range of data is available from 2000.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- In 2008, there were \$9,255 million worth of service credits generated in international trade, the largest part being from travel (63%) and transport (22%). Personal travel generated \$5,332 million and \$2,107 million of this was education-related.
- Service debits for 2008 totalled \$7,968 million, 49% was spent in travel and 42% on transport. Personal travel accounted for \$3,412 million and of this \$153 million was education-related.

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HISTORICAL SELECTED AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES, BY STATE (1861 TO PRESENT), 2007-08

Historical Selected Agriculture Commodities, by State (1861 to Present), 2007-08 (cat. no. 7124.0) was released on 10 December 2009. This publication contains a reduced range of area and production data in comparison to previous releases. Area and production data are available for wheat, oats and barley. Livestock data, including the number of sheep, cattle (meat and milk) and pigs are also available. The latest series of data added to this publication are preliminary estimates obtained from the 2008-09 Agricultural Survey.

Selected results for Queensland include:

- Wheat production was 1,781,200 tonnes from 893,000 hectares in 2009 and in 1909, production was 32,700 tonnes from 32,700 hectares.

- Oats production was 6,800 tonnes from 7,400 hectares in 2009 and in 1909, production was 700 tonnes from 700 hectares.
- Barley production was 154,800 tonnes from 82,500 hectares in 2009 and in 1909, production was 3,100 tonnes from 3,000 hectares.
- The meat cattle herd was 11,605,700 in 2009 and the milk cattle herd was 154,000. Prior to 1964 a comparable breakdown into meat and milk cattle is not available. In 1964, the meat cattle herd was 6,184,00 and the milk cattle herd was 1,049,000.
- The sheep flock was 4,100,400 in 2009 and in 1909 was 18,348,900.
- The pig herd was 629,500 in 2009 and in 1909 was 124,700.

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NatStats 2010 Conference

15-17 September 2010 Darling Harbour Sydney

The Australian Bureau of Statistics will be hosting another NatStats conference at the Sydney Convention and Exhibition Centre, Darling Harbour on 15-17 September 2010.

NatStats 2010 will build on the enthusiasm and passion generated by delegates at NatStats08 and aims to build stronger links with key stakeholders, strengthen the understanding of statistical issues within and across governments, and consolidate support for current and emerging statistical initiatives.

An exciting program is being developed and will address a range of issues regarding national statistics. If you would like to hear more about NatStats 2010 Conference, or have any suggestions, please email natstats@nss.gov.au.

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CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING: NATURE AND CONTENT, 2011

Census of Population and Housing: Nature and Content, 2011 (cat. no. 2008.0) was released on 20 November 2009. This publication outlines the content of the 2011 Census of Population and Housing and the procedures to be followed in collecting, processing and releasing the data.

Australia's sixteenth national Census of Population and Housing will be held on 9 August 2011 and will mark the centenary of national Censuses in Australia. The first Census was held in 1911 and since 1961 a Census has been taken every 5 years, a frequency which is specified in the Census and Statistics Act 1905. The objective of the Census is to accurately measure the number and key characteristics of people in Australia on Census Night, and the dwellings in which they live. This provides a reliable basis for the estimation of the population of each of the states, territories and local government areas primarily for electoral purposes and the distribution of

government funds. It also provides the characteristics of the population and its housing within small geographic areas and for small population groups. This supports the planning, administration, policy development and evaluation activities of governments and other users.

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CURF MICRODATA NEWS, NOV 2009

CURF Microdata News, Nov 2009 (cat. no. 1104.0) was released on 27 November 2009. CURF Microdata News is aimed at informing new and current Confidentialised Unit Record File (CURF) Microdata users about issues and developments in the access to, and use of, CURF Microdata. The newsletter periodically covers topics such as available and forthcoming microdata releases, terms and conditions of access, responsible access to microdata and best practice tips, pricing, microdata research outputs, frequently asked questions, and information about applying for ABS CURF microdata.

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DEMOGRAPHY NEWS, NOV 2009

Demography News, Nov 2009 (cat. no. 3106.0) was released on 1 December 2009. Demographic statistics provide measures of the Australian population, its size, growth, composition and geographic distribution, as well as the components that shape population change: births, deaths and migration.

This newsletter provides information about the latest demographic research and analysis being undertaken by the ABS.

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METHODOLOGICAL NEWS, DEC 2009

Methodological News, Dec 2009 (cat. no. 1504.0) was released on 4 December 2009. The Methodological News is a quarterly information bulletin from the Methodology and Data Management Division. The newsletter features articles and developments in relation to work done with the division.

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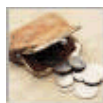


AGE MATTERS, NOV 2009

Age Matters, Nov 2009 (cat. no. 4914.0.55.001) was released on 4 December 2009. This publication is a newsletter about age related statistics. It includes topical articles and reviews of relevant ABS publications and highlights developments in statistics on the ageing population and other information of likely interest to ageing researchers and policy makers.

Interested readers are also invited to visit the Ageing theme page on the ABS website for links to ageing-relevant ABS datasets and other web sites.

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX: CONCEPTS, SOURCES AND METHODS, 2009

Consumer Price Index: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 2009 (cat. no. 6461.0) was released on 10 December 2009. This publication contains a comprehensive description of the Australian Consumer Price Index (CPI) based on the 15th Series - what the index measures, the goods and services included in it, where the information on prices comes from, how the index is calculated, and how the statistics can be used. It also provides some insight into the kinds of problems the ABS encounters in compiling the CPI and explains how these are dealt with.

This Concepts, Sources and Methods publication is for those users who need a deep understanding of the CPI, and of the methods and techniques used to deal with the complex situations that arise in constructing price indexes across the spectrum of household consumer expenditure. For those interested in a straightforward and brief account of the main features of the CPI, the ABS publishes A Guide to the Consumer Price Index, 15th Series, 2005 (cat. no. 6440.0)

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ABS FORWARD WORK PROGRAM, 2009-10 TO 2012-13

Forward Work Program, 2009-10 to 2012-13 (cat. no. 1006.0) was released 30 September 2009. The ABS Forward Work Program (FWP) is produced annually and is one of the suite of ABS corporate publications.

The FWP provides background information about statistical and non-statistical programs across the ABS, their objectives and the outputs they produce. It includes details of past and current resource usage, and details developments in the work program for each of the statistical and non-statistical programs over the next three years. The FWP covers all programs in the ABS, across Central Office and all eight state and territory regional offices.

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ABS RELEASE INFORMATION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) website provides the expected release details for all statistical products due for publication in the coming six months.

The web page 'Release Advice for ABS Publications for the Next Six Months' is revised on the ABS website at the beginning of each month. This six-month forecasting is intended to keep clients informed about products and when they will become available.

All ABS core statistical and other statistical publications that usually have a catalogue number will be detailed as well as prominent non-statistical publications such as the ABS Annual Report and Australian Statistics Advisory Council Annual Report.

For further information please access the following link [Release Advice for ABS Publications for the Next Six Months](#).

Information on all ABS product releases can also be accessed from [ABS Release Advice](#). This web page also provides links to **Previous Releases**, **Releases Scheduled for the Next Six Months** and **Main Economic Indicator Releases**.

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QUEENSLAND THEME PAGE

The [Queensland theme page](#) provides access to Queensland statistical information including statistical releases and links to non-ABS sources. A wide range of economic and social statistics is covered.

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Population



POPULATION

[Population change, Queensland](#)

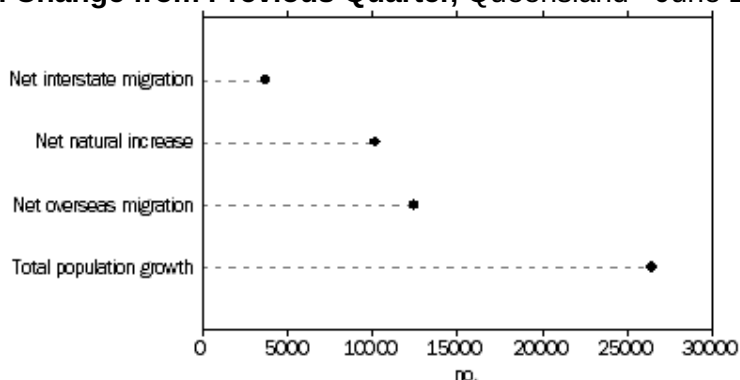
[Regional population growth, Queensland](#)

POPULATION CHANGE, QUEENSLAND

The preliminary estimated resident population (ERP) for Queensland was 4,406,800 at 30 June 2009, an increase of 112,900 (2.6%) since 30 June 2008. Queensland accounted for 20% of the Australian population at 30 June 2009.

Between the March 2009 quarter and the June 2009 quarter, 47% (12,500 persons) of the total population increase of 26,400 persons was due to net overseas migration, 39% (10,200 persons) to natural increase (excess of births over deaths) and 14% (3,800 persons) was attributable to net interstate migration.

Population Change from Previous Quarter, Queensland - June 2009 quarter



Source: Australian Demographic Statistics (cat. no. 3101.0).

Further information about Queensland's population can be accessed from [Australian Demographic Statistics](#) (cat. no. 3101.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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REGIONAL POPULATION GROWTH, QUEENSLAND

At 30 June 2008, the Queensland population was estimated to be 4,293,900 persons. The south-east corner comprising Brisbane, Gold Coast, Sunshine Coast and West Moreton Statistical Divisions accounted for two-thirds (66%) of the state's population.

Regional Population^(a), By Statistical Division - At 30 June - 2001, 2006, 2007 and 2008

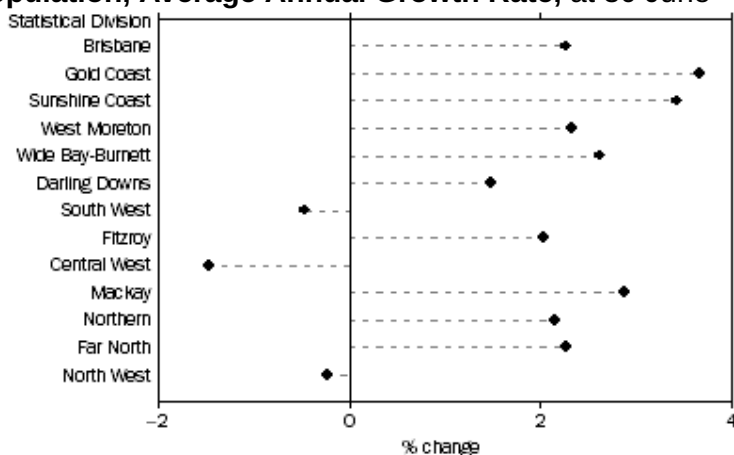
	2001 '000	2006 '000	2007 '000	2008 '000
Statistical division				
Brisbane	1 663.1	1 857.8	1 902.2	1 945.6
Gold Coast	387.1	466.4	484.6	497.8
Sunshine Coast	247.2	295.1	304.1	312.8
West Moreton	77.2	86.4	88.6	90.7
Wide Bay-Burnett	232.0	264.1	271.3	278.0
Darling Downs	209.0	225.8	228.8	231.6
South West	27.0	26.4	26.2	26.2
Fitzroy	186.5	206.2	210.9	214.8
Central West	13.6	12.5	12.4	12.3
Mackay	137.5	159.8	163.6	167.7
Northern	190.3	209.9	215.4	220.7
Far North	224.2	247.3	254.3	262.1
North West	34.3	33.2	33.5	33.7
Queensland	3 628.9	4 090.9	4 196.0	4 293.9

(a) Estimates as at 30 June are final for 2001, preliminary rebased for 2006 on results of the Census of Population and Housing, 2006, revised for 2007 and preliminary for 2008. For all years, Statistical divisions are based on the Australian Standard Geographical Classification 2008 Edition.

Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

The fastest growing statistical divisions over the seven years between 30 June 2001 and 30 June 2008 were Gold Coast with an average annual growth rate of 3.7%, Sunshine Coast (3.4%) and Mackay (2.9%). Three statistical divisions recorded negative average annual growth during the same period: North West (-0.2%), South West (-0.5%) and Central West (-1.5%).

Regional Population, Average Annual Growth Rate, at 30 June - 2001 to 2008



Source: Regional Population Growth, Australia (cat. no. 3218.0).

For more information on Queensland's regional population distribution, please refer to [Regional Population Growth, Australia](#) (cat. no. 3218.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released annually.

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Labour Force



LABOUR FORCE

[Job vacancies](#)

[Employed persons](#)

[Unemployment](#)

[Participation Rate](#)

[Employed persons by industry](#)

JOB VACANCIES

In original terms, Queensland's total number of job vacancies increased to 41,600 in May 2008 from 38,600 in February 2008. The May 2008 vacancies were 17% higher than in May 2007. Public sector vacancies accounted for around one in ten (7.7%) of total job vacancies in May 2008.



Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Job Vacancies, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6354.0). This is the final issue for 2008. The Survey of Job Vacancies will not be conducted during 2008-09. The survey will be reinstated for the November 2009 reference period.

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EMPLOYED PERSONS

In November 2009, total employment in Queensland in trend terms rose slightly (0.1%) to

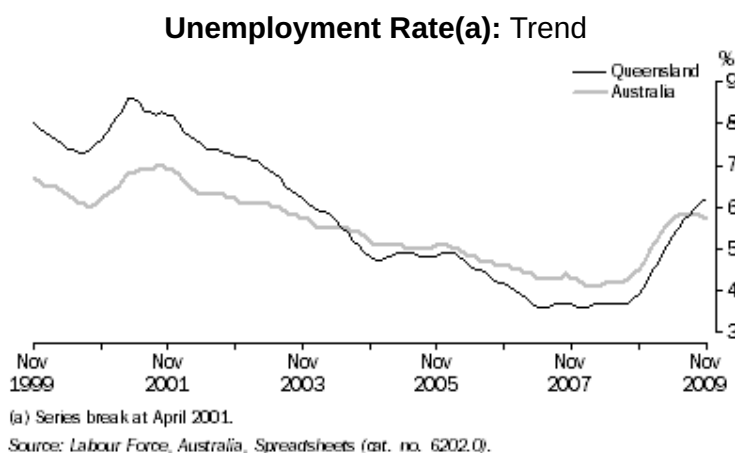
2,224,100 persons, the fourth monthly rise following five consecutive monthly decreases. Full-time employed persons (1,587,000) accounted for 71% of total employed persons. Males accounted for 64% of full-time employed persons and 54% of total employed persons.



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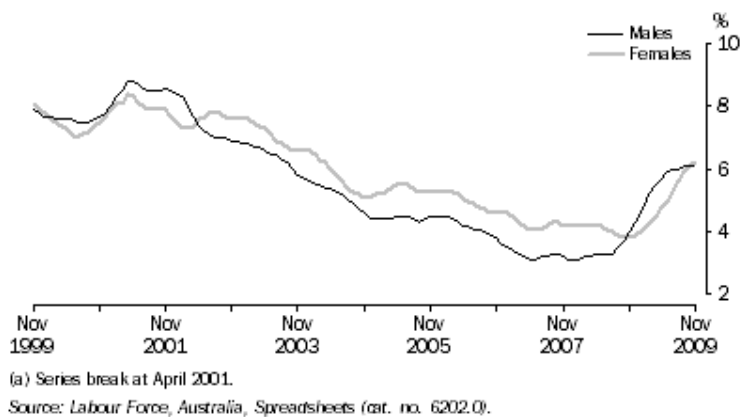
UNEMPLOYMENT

The trend estimate of the number of unemployed persons in Queensland for November 2009 was 145,900 persons. This equates to an unemployment rate of 6.2%. In trend estimate terms, the Queensland unemployment rate has had fifteen consecutive monthly increases and for the last four months has been higher than the national unemployment rate.



In Queensland in November 2009 the male unemployment rate was 6.1%. The corresponding female unemployment rate was 6.2%. This is the first time female unemployment rates have exceeded male unemployment rates since November 2008.

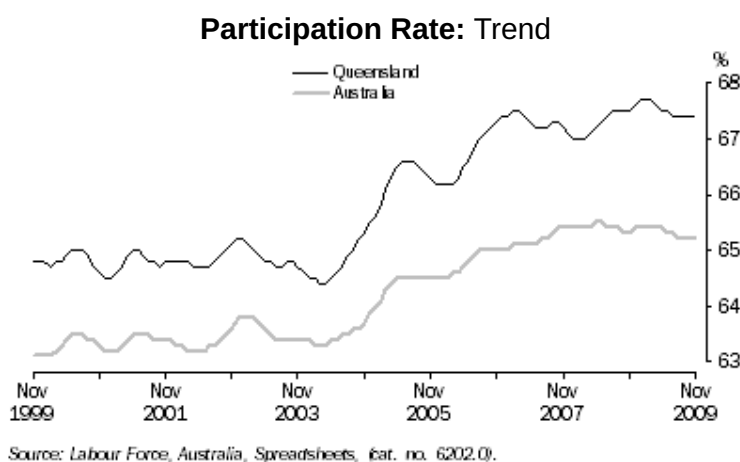
Unemployment Rate(a), Queensland: Trend



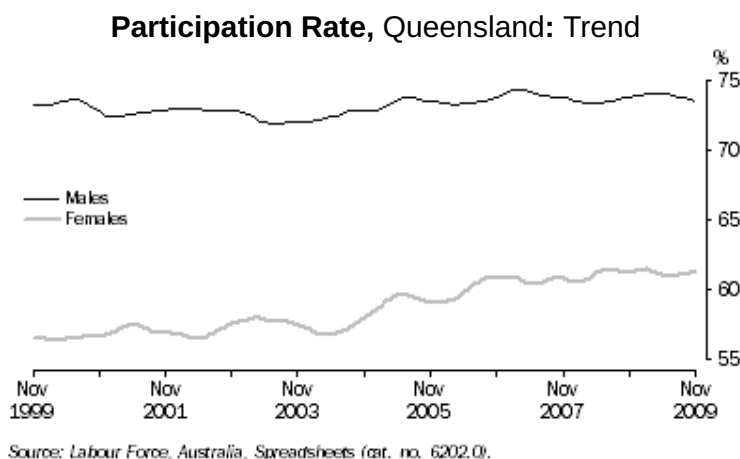
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PARTICIPATION RATE

The trend estimate of the participation rate for Queensland in November 2009 was 67.4%. This rate is 2.6 percentage points higher than in November 1999. Queensland has recorded equal to or higher participation rates than the national average since September 1988.



For Queensland, the trend participation rate for females has been over 60% since June 2006 and recorded 61.3% in November 2009. This is a 4.7 percentage points increase over the female participation rate recorded in November 1999. The male participation rate in November 2009 was 73.6% which was 0.3 percentage points higher than the rate recorded for November 1999.



Further information on these topics can be accessed at [Labour Force, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6202.0)

or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. These publications are released monthly.

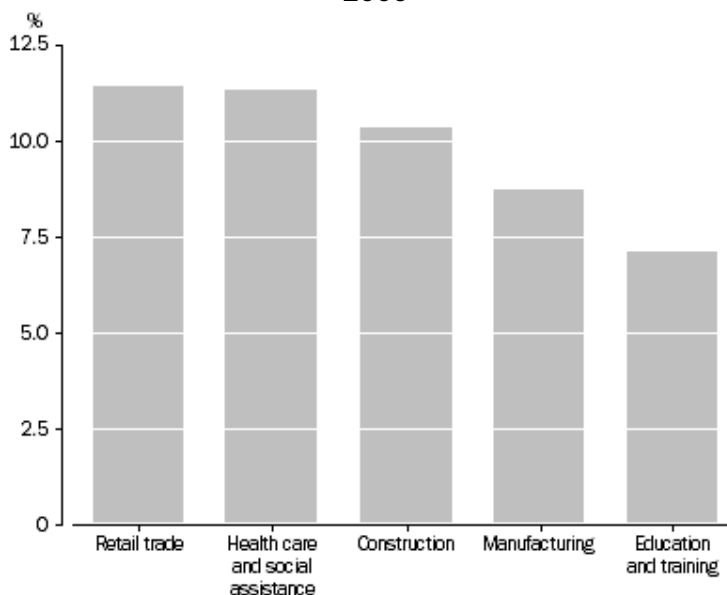
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EMPLOYED PERSONS BY INDUSTRY

There were 2,214,000 employed persons in Queensland in August 2009. The five industries with the most number of employed persons were Retail trade (253,300), Health care and social assistance (249,400), Construction (227,100), Manufacturing (193,200) and Education and training (157,300). Those industries employing the least number of persons included Information, media and telecommunications (25,900), Electricity, gas, water and waste services (27,100) and Arts and recreation services (31,100).

The five industries with the most number of employed persons accounted for almost one half (49%) of Queensland's employed persons.

Employed Persons by Industry, Percentage of total employed - Queensland: Original - August 2009



Source: Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003).

In the year August 2008 to August 2009, the greatest proportional increase of employed persons occurred in the Health care and social assistance industry (25%). In the same period, Information media and telecommunications had the greatest proportional decrease in employed persons with a reduction of 22%.

Note: Employed persons by industry has been reported in original terms and cannot be directly compared to the trend estimates reported for Labour Force.

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly](#) (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Prices



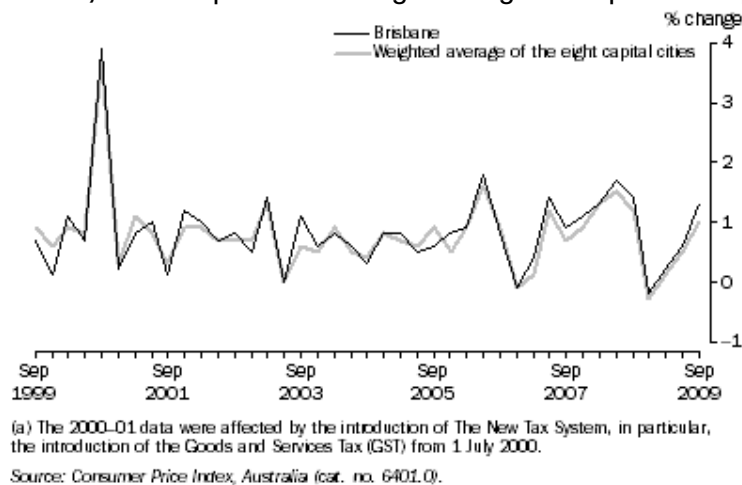
PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

The all groups consumer price index (CPI) for Brisbane increased by 1.9% in the 12 months to September quarter 2009 compared with a 1.3% increase in the weighted average of the eight capital cities. Darwin recorded the highest increase of any capital city (2.7%). Brisbane recorded the second highest rise of any capital city. The higher result in Brisbane was largely due to stronger than average rises in housing and household contents and services.

Between the June quarter 2009 and the September quarter 2009 the Brisbane CPI increased by 1.3% compared with an increase of 1.0% for the weighted average of the eight capital cities.

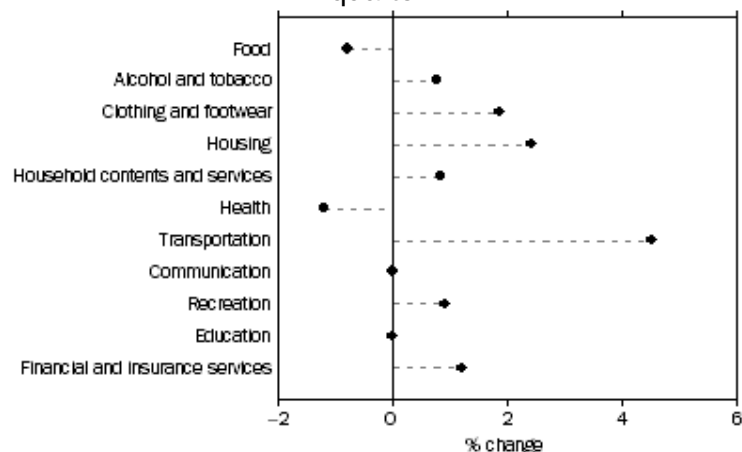
Consumer Price Index, All Groups - Percentage change from previous quarter(a): Original



In the September 2009 quarter, the majority of Brisbane price categories groups increased compared with the previous quarter. The largest increases were Transportation (4.5%), Housing (2.4%) and Clothing and footwear (1.9%).

Over the same period, decreases were recorded for Health (-1.2%) and Food (-0.8%).

CPI Movement, Brisbane, Percentage change from previous quarter: Original - September 2009 quarter



For more detailed information on the consumer price index, please refer to [Consumer Price Index, Australia](#) (cat no. 6401.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Production



PRODUCTION

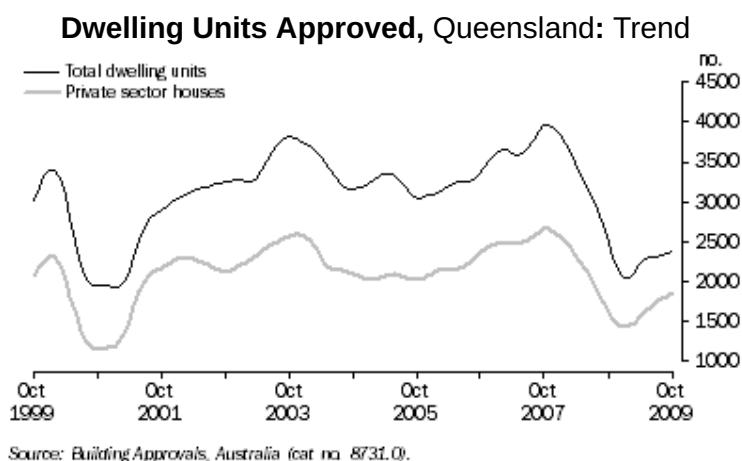
[Building approvals](#)

[Building activity](#)

[Engineering construction](#)

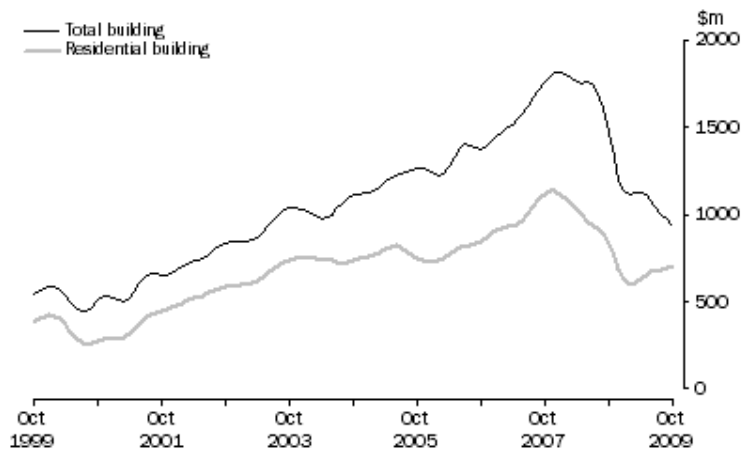
BUILDING APPROVALS

In October 2009, the total number of dwelling units approved in Queensland in trend terms was 2,371. This was an increase of 0.6% from the previous month, the ninth monthly increase following fourteen consecutive monthly falls. The trend estimate for private sector houses was 1,858 approvals which represents over three-quarters (78%) of total dwelling units approved.



In October 2009, the total value of building approvals in trend terms was \$934 million, a 3.8% decrease from the previous month and a 36% decrease from October 2008. Residential buildings accounted for 74% of the total value of buildings.

Value of Building Approved, Queensland: Trend



Source: Building Approvals, Australia (cat. no.8731.0).

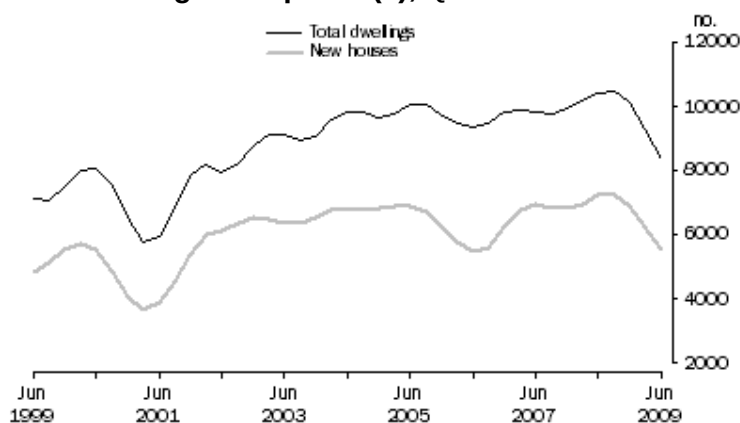
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Approvals, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8731.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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BUILDING ACTIVITY

In the June 2009 quarter, the total number of dwelling units completed in trend terms in Queensland was 8,337. This was a decrease of 10% from the March 2009 quarter. There were 5,524 new houses completed during the March 2009 quarter which represents 66% of the total number of dwelling units completed.

Dwellings Completed(a), Queensland: Trend

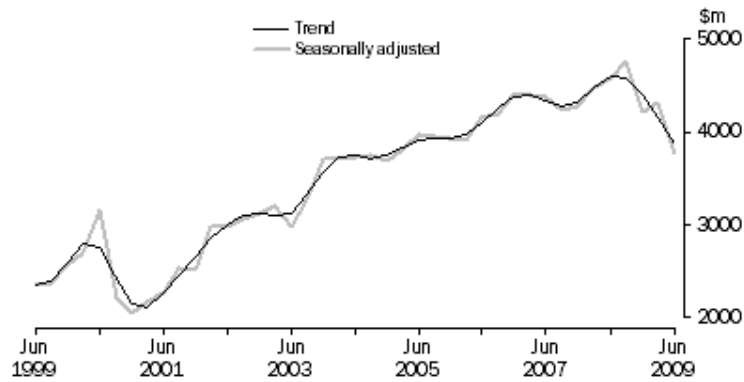


(a) Includes alterations, additions and conversions.

Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

In the June 2009 quarter, the trend estimate of the value of total building work done was \$3,865 million. This was an decrease of 16% from the June 2008 quarter.

Value of Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Building Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8752.0).

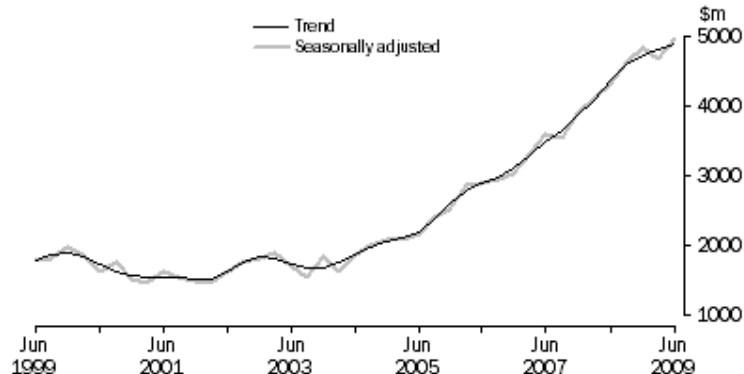
For more information on this topic, please refer to [Building Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8752.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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ENGINEERING CONSTRUCTION

Between the March 2009 and June 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of the value of engineering construction increased by 1.4% to \$4,898 million. This continues the period of strong growth since September 2003 quarter.

Engineering Construction Work Done, Chain Volume Measures - Queensland



Source: Engineering Construction Activity, Australia (cat. no. 8762.0).

For further information on this topic, access [Engineering Construction Activity, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8762.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Housing Finance

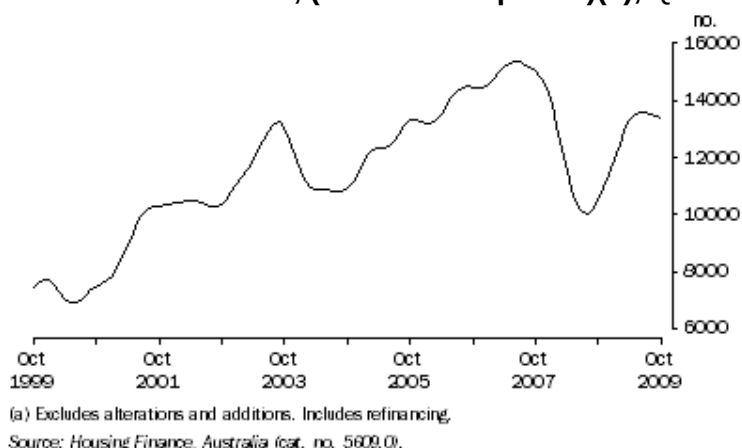


HOUSING FINANCE

HOUSING FINANCE COMMITMENTS

In Queensland, the number of owner occupied housing commitments in trend estimate terms decreased to 13,391 (down 0.4%) from September 2009 to October 2009, the fourth monthly decrease after ten consecutive monthly increases.

Housing Finance Commitments, (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Trend

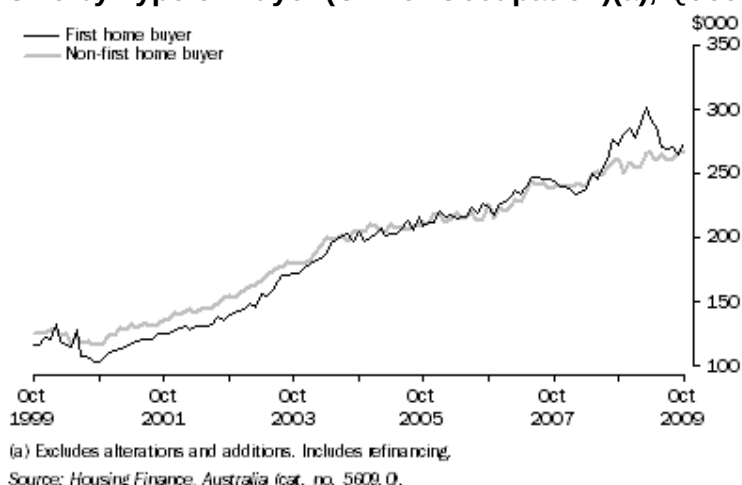


The trend estimate of the total value of housing finance commitments for owner occupation in Queensland decreased by 0.5% to \$3,544 million, from September 2009 to October 2009. Over the year to October 2009, in trend estimate terms, the value of housing finance commitments showed an increase of 30%.

Since October 1999, the average home loan commitment for owner occupied dwellings in Queensland has more than doubled from \$122,500 to \$269,100.

In October 2009, the average loan size for first home buyers (\$273,500) increased 3.4% from the previous month. The October 2009 average loan size for non-first home buyers (\$267,700) increased 0.6% from the previous month.

Average Loan Size by Type of Buyer (Owner Occupation)(a), Queensland: Original



Further information on this topic is available in [Housing Finance, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5609.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

Incomes



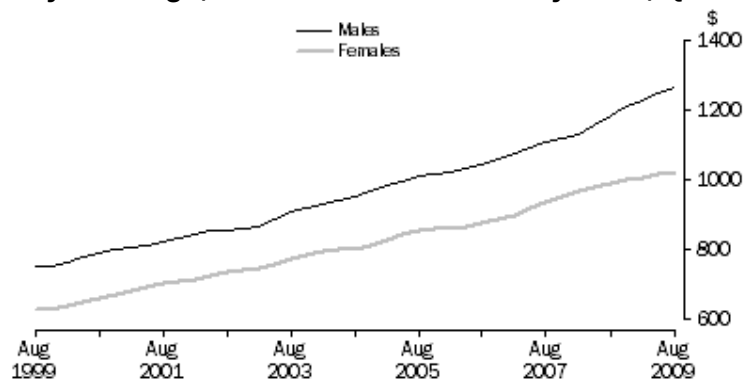
INCOMES

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

The trend estimate of average weekly ordinary time earnings for full-time adult persons in Queensland increased by 5.6% to \$1,177.00 in the 12 months to August 2009. Nationally, the corresponding increase was lower at 5.4% (up to \$1,201.90).

The trend estimate of full-time adult average weekly ordinary time earnings in Queensland rose by 6.6% for males and 3.1% for females over the 12 months to August 2009. The August 2009 female estimate of \$1,024.50 was 81% of the corresponding male estimate of \$1,263.80.

Average Weekly Earnings, Full-Time Adult Ordinary Time, Queensland: Trend



Source: Average Weekly Earnings, Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

More information on average weekly earnings can be accessed at [Average Weekly Earnings, Australia](#) (cat. no. 6302.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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Consumption and Investment



CONSUMPTION AND INVESTMENT

[Retail trade](#)

[New motor vehicle sales](#)

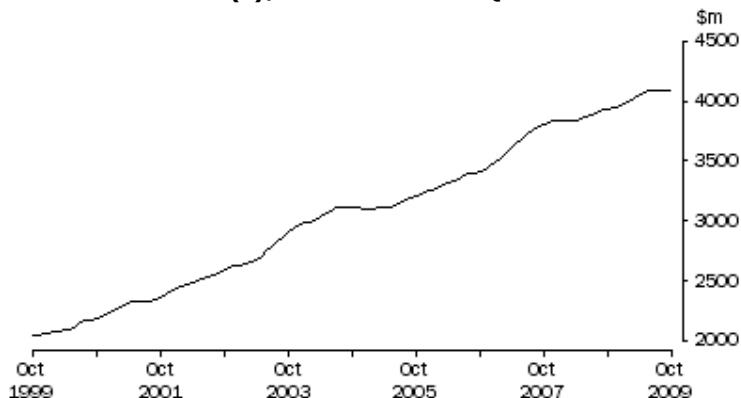
[Private new capital expenditure](#)

RETAIL TRADE

The October 2009 trend estimate for Queensland's retail turnover was \$4,092 million, a decrease

of 0.1% from September 2009. Food retailing accounted for the greatest proportion of retail turnover in September 2009, at 41%, followed by Household goods retailing, at 18%.

Retail Turnover(a), All Industries - Queensland: Trend



(a) There was a break in the trend series between June 2000 and July 2000 due to the introduction of The New Tax System.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0).

Further information about this topic can be accessed at [Retail Trade, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8501.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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NEW MOTOR VEHICLE SALES

Following the Federal Government Budget in May 2009, the eligibility period for the Small Business and General Business Tax Break was extended to December 2009. The rebate level was also increased for small businesses, allowing eligible businesses to claim an increased tax deduction on the purchase of new motor vehicles.

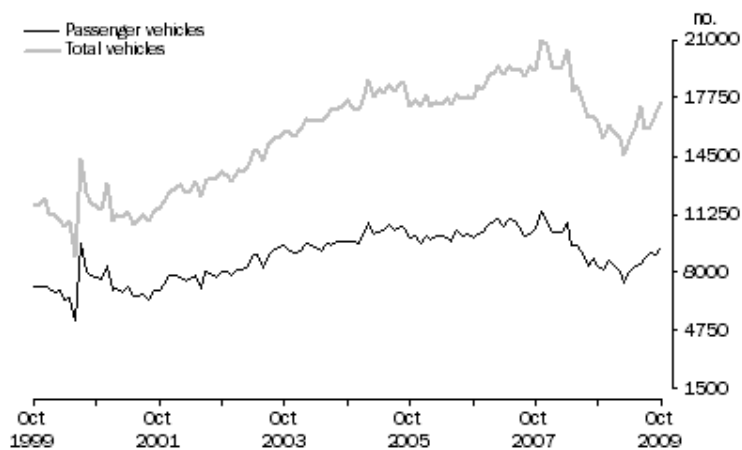
The trend series attempts to measure the underlying behaviour in new motor vehicle sales. In the short term, this measurement may be significantly affected by unusual influences in the original and seasonally adjusted data, like those observed in May and June 2009. If the trend estimates in the publication were to be calculated without fully accounting for this irregular event, they would be likely to provide a misleading view of the underlying trend in new motor vehicle sales activity.

The new motor vehicle sales trend series has therefore been suspended from May 2009. The trend series will be reintroduced when more certainty emerges in the underlying behaviour of new car sales.

In seasonally adjusted terms, 9,456 new passenger vehicles and 17,507 new vehicles in total were sold in Queensland in October 2009. Corresponding sales for Australia were 46,892 and 81,122. When comparing October 2009 with September 2009, Queensland recorded an increase of 4.6% in passenger vehicle sales. Total new vehicle sales increased by 4.0% over the same period.

In October 1999, new passenger vehicle sales accounted for 61% of total new vehicle sales in Queensland. By October 2009, the proportion for new passenger vehicle sales had fallen to 54%.

New Motor Vehicle Sales, Queensland: Seasonally Adjusted



Source: Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia (cat. no. 9314.0).

Further information about new motor vehicle sales can be accessed from [Sales of New Motor Vehicles, Australia](#) (cat. no. 9314.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released monthly.

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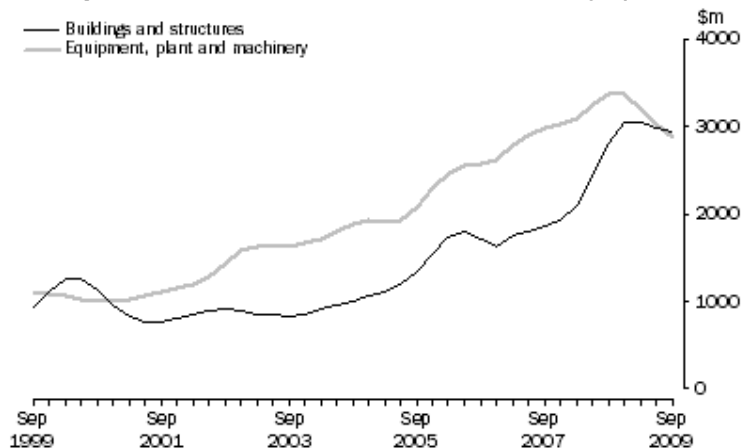
PRIVATE NEW CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Between the June 2009 and the September 2009 quarters, the Queensland chain volume trend estimate of private new capital expenditure decreased by 3.1% to \$5,820 million.

During the same period, expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 4.6% to \$2,886 million while expenditure on Buildings and structures decreased by 1.1% to \$2,944 million.

Comparing the September 2009 quarter with the September 2008 quarter, Queensland's total private new capital expenditure decreased by 5.9%. Expenditure on Equipment, plant and machinery decreased by 14% and expenditure on Buildings and structures increased by 5.0%.

Private New Capital Expenditure, Chain Volume Measures by quarter - Queensland: Trend



Source: Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia (cat. no. 5625.0).

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Private New Capital Expenditure and Expected Expenditure, Australia](#) (cat. no. 5625.0) or by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

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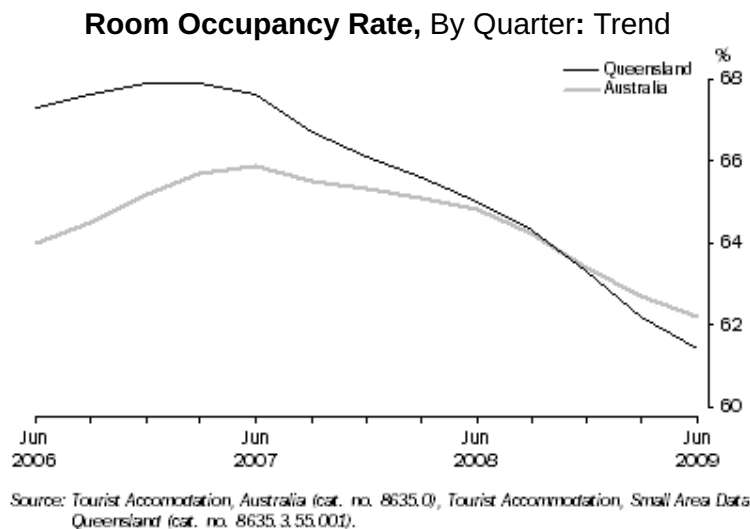
Tourist Accommodation



TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

QUEENSLAND HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS WITH 15 OR MORE ROOMS

In the June 2009 quarter, there were 1,135 hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms. These establishments had a guest room capacity of 61,876 rooms. The trend estimate of the room occupancy rate for Queensland was 61.4%, slightly lower than the national average (62.2%).



In the June 2009 quarter, Queensland hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms catered for 2.4 million guest arrivals. Queensland establishments reported the longest average length of stay for guests (2.6 days) of all states and territories. The national average was 2.2 days.

The trend estimate of Queensland total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 rooms was \$504 million in the June 2009 quarter.

For more detailed information on Queensland's tourist accommodation, please refer to [Tourist Accommodation, Australia](#) (cat. no. 8635.0) and [Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8635.3.55.001) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication and data cube are released quarterly.

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Interstate Trade

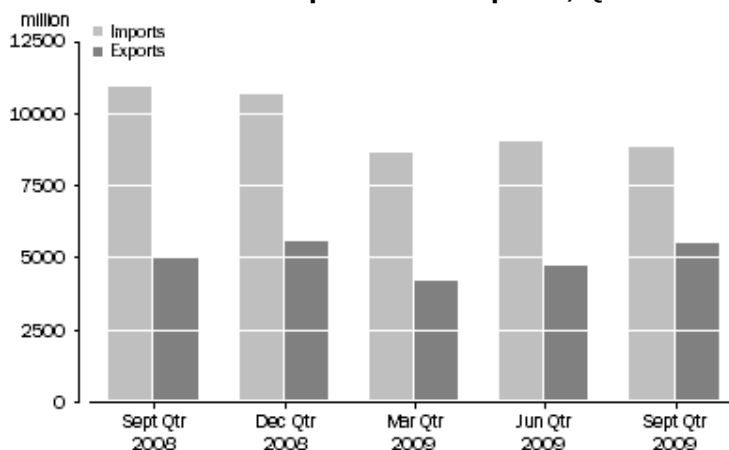


INTERSTATE TRADE

QUEENSLAND'S INTERSTATE TRADE

The value of interstate imports for Queensland in the September quarter 2009 was \$8,825 million, a 2% decrease from the previous quarter. The value of interstate exports in the September quarter 2009 was \$5,490 million, a 16% increase from the previous quarter.

Value of Interstate Imports and Exports, Queensland



Source: Interstate Trade, Queensland (cat. no. 8502.3)

Note: Interstate trade data are released quarterly. This is the sixth quarter for which the Queensland interstate trade estimates have been produced using sample survey methodology. As the new methodology differs significantly from that of the old survey, the results should be considered a break in series.

Further information on this topic can be accessed at [Interstate Trade, Queensland](#) (cat. no. 8502.3) or by contacting Queensland Interstate Trade on 1800 654 467. This publication is released quarterly.

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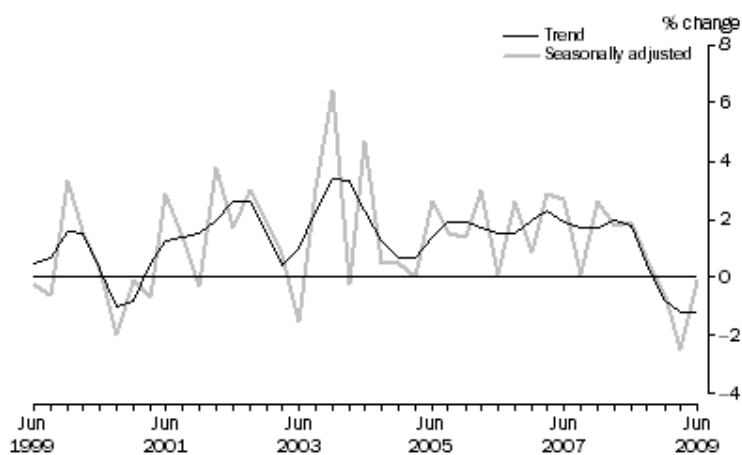
State Accounts



STATE ACCOUNTS

Queensland's June quarter 2009 State Final Demand in chain volume (trend) terms was \$56,643 million, a \$699 million (1.2%) decrease from the March quarter 2009. Australia's Domestic Final Demand decreased 0.2% over the same period, to \$284,685 million.

State Final Demand, Chain Volume Measures -
Percentage change from previous quarter: Queensland



Source: Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0).

For more detailed information on this topic, please refer to [Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product](#) (cat. no. 5206.0) or contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070. This publication is released quarterly.

Articles

ARTICLES

ARTICLES ON STATISTICAL ISSUES WITH A QUEENSLAND THEME

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) was conducted from August 2008 to April 2009 with a sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in private dwellings across Australia. The 2008 NATSISS is a multidimensional social survey which provides broad information across key areas of social concern for Indigenous Australians, nationally, by state and territory and remoteness area.

Index of previous articles

This provides a list of articles that have been released in previous issues of Qld Stats with links to those articles.

Index of Articles

Issue	Article Title
2009	
December	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008
October	Marriages and Divorces, Queensland, 2008
September	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2007-08
August	Environmental Issues and Behaviour, Queensland, 2007-08
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2008
June	Land Management and Farming in Queensland, 2007-08
May	Causes of Death, Queensland, 2007
April	Criminal Courts in Queensland, 2007-08

February	150 Years of Queensland's Economic History: Key Dates, Facts and Figures
January	Deaths, Queensland, 2007
2008	
November	Births, Queensland, 2007
October	Water Use on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
August	Natural Resource Management on Queensland Farms, 2006-07
July	Recorded Crime - Victims, Queensland, 2007 Forms of Employment, Queensland - November 2007
June	Labour Force Characteristics of Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2007 Household Preparedness for Emergencies Queensland - October 2007
May	Involvement in Organised Sport and Physical Activity, Queensland, April 2007
April	General Social Survey, 2006: Financial Stressors, Queensland
2007	
December	General Social Survey, 2006: Personal Stressors, Queensland
November	Census Data - Second Release Young People in the Labour Market, Queensland, 2007
September	General Social Survey, 2006: Characteristics of Family and Community Support & Crime and Safety
July	Forms of Employment, Queensland, November 2006 Working Time Arrangements, Queensland, November 2006
June	Preferred Working Hours of Wage and Salary Earners, Queensland, October 2006
May	National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey: Queensland, 2004-05 Energy Use and Conservation, March 2005

About this Release

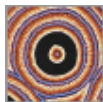
Qld Stats is an electronic magazine containing an overview of Queensland's key economic and social indicators presented in graphs, tables and analytical summaries with links to more detailed products. Qld Stats also contains news of seminars, releases and other matters of statistical interest for Queensland.

Qld Stats replaces Queensland Key Statistics (cat. no. 1388.3) and Statistical Update, Queensland (cat. no. 1316.3). These two products have been discontinued.

Qld Stats is issued monthly, after the release of Labour Force data, with tables and graphs updated to the latest available data. Analytical summaries are included when available.

Readers can get further information, including Explanatory Notes, on each of the topics by using the links to source materials contained on each page.

National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (Feature Article)



NATIONAL ABORIGINAL AND TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER SOCIAL SURVEY, 2008

Introduction
Language and culture
Social networks and support
Health
Education
Labour force status
Housing
Financial stress
Further information

INTRODUCTION

The National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) was conducted from August 2008 to April 2009 with a sample of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people living in private dwellings across Australia. The 2008 NATSISS is a multidimensional social survey which provides broad information across key areas of social concern for Indigenous Australians, nationally, by state and territory and remoteness area.

A summary of the key findings from the survey for Queensland are presented in this article. Not all of the information collected in the survey is presented.

Population context

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples comprise approximately 3.4% of the total Queensland population. In 2008 there were 147,400 Indigenous Queenslanders living in private dwellings.

This article focuses on three age groups 0-3 years (16,700), 4-14 years (40,100) and 15 years and over (90,600).

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LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

Australia's Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples keep their cultural heritage alive by passing their knowledge, arts and rituals from one generation to another, speaking and teaching languages and protecting sacred and significant sites, materials and objects.

In Queensland, 10% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over spoke an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander language as their main language at home. A total of 17,300 Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over (19%) spoke an Indigenous language, while an additional 20,000 Indigenous persons (22%) spoke only some Indigenous words. In 2008, 32% of Indigenous children aged 4-14 years either spoke an Indigenous language, or spoke some words of an Indigenous language.

In 2008, 64% of Indigenous persons in Queensland aged 15 years and over identified with a clan, tribal or language group, compared to 56% in 2002. For Indigenous children aged 4-14 years the proportion in 2008 was 55%.

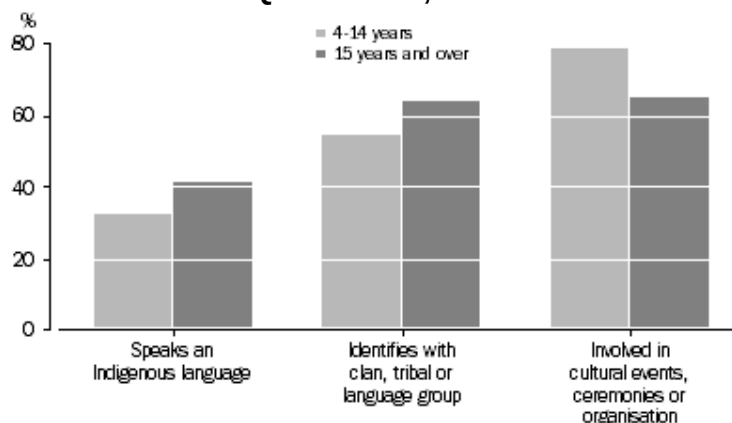
In 2008, 17% of Indigenous Queenslanders aged 15 years and over were presently living in their homelands or traditional country, 56% were not living on Indigenous homelands and 27% did not recognise Indigenous homelands.

The level of involvement in Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander cultural events, ceremonies or organisations provides an indication of a person's level of attachment to Indigenous culture. People may have attended or participated in a range of cultural events or activities, such as:

- festivals or carnivals involving arts, craft, music or dance or
- men's or women's business.

In Queensland, 65% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over and 79% of Indigenous children aged 4-14 years were involved in cultural events, ceremonies or organisations in the 12 months prior to interview.

INDIGENOUS LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL ENGAGEMENT BY AGE, Queensland, 2008



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SOCIAL NETWORKS AND SUPPORT

Social relationships provide interaction with other people and assist to build networks that may be drawn on for support in times of need. Two aspects of social networks and support are: social involvement; and social support and contribution.

Social involvement

In 2008, the majority (94%) of Indigenous Queenslanders aged 15 years and over had participated in some type of sporting, social or community activity in the 12 months prior to interview. This included such activities as coaching or refereeing sport, attending church or community festivals and going to the movies, a park or a museum. Indigenous children also had high levels of participation with 96% of those aged 4-14 years participating in some type of sport, social or community activity.

Indigenous elders are important members of Indigenous communities and are often knowledge keepers of their people's history, stories, culture and language. In 2008, almost one-third (31%) of Indigenous children aged 4-14 years spent at least one day a week with an Indigenous leader or elder.

Social support and contribution

A person's social network may include friends, family, neighbours or more widely dispersed contacts within a community. A support network consists of the people who they can turn to for help with small favours or routine household tasks, such as feeding pets while away, minding a child for brief periods of time or borrowing tools or equipment. These types of relationships provide an indication of the connectedness within communities.

The ability to get support in a time of crisis means that a person is able to obtain emotional,

physical or financial help from someone else during a time of unexpected trouble (e.g. sudden sickness, death of a partner/spouse, loss of job, fire or flood). In 2008, 85% of Indigenous people in Queensland aged 15 years and over were able to get support in a time of crisis.

Although a majority of Indigenous people in Queensland reported being able to get support in times of crisis, the rates of reporting for not being able to get support were higher in Queensland (15%) than the national average (11%).

Being able to have a say on issues that are important may contribute to a person's sense of social and emotional well-being. In 2008 in Queensland, 25% of Indigenous people age 15 years and over felt they were able to have their say within community on important matters all or most of the time and 21% felt they could have their say some of the time. However, just over half (54%) felt they could only have their say a little of the time or not at all.

Removal

In Queensland, an estimated 6,600 persons or 7.2% of the Indigenous population aged 15 years and over reported that they had been removed from their natural family by welfare, the government or had been taken away to a mission. There were 33,900, or over a third (37%) of Queensland Indigenous people aged 15 years and over who had relatives that had been removed from their natural family. In 2002, 41% reported that they or a relative had been removed.

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HEALTH

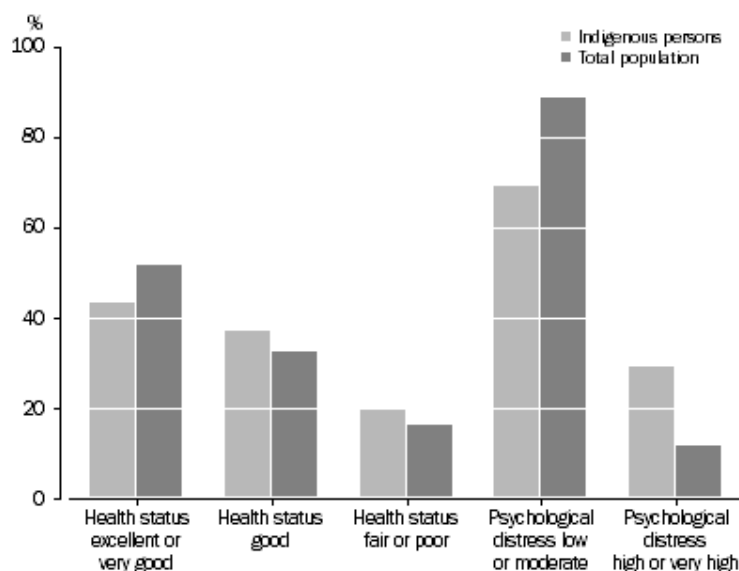
Self assessed health status provides an indicator of overall health, reflecting an individual's awareness and expectations of their own health and well-being. Factors that can affect a person's health include psychological distress, smoking and alcohol consumption, and disability status.

In 2008, 39,400 (44%) Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over assessed their health status as excellent or very good. A further 37% rated their health as good and 20% as fair or poor. Corresponding proportions for 2002 were: excellent or very good, 43%, good, 33% and fair or poor, 24%.

Low or moderate psychological distress was reported by 62,400 or 69% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over, and high or very high distress was reported by 29%.

Results for the whole population of Queensland in the 2007-08 National Health Survey show some differences: 51% of Queenslanders reported their health as excellent or very good, 32% reported their health as good and 16% as poor. Psychological distress levels were different too with 88% reporting low or moderate distress and 12% high or very high distress.

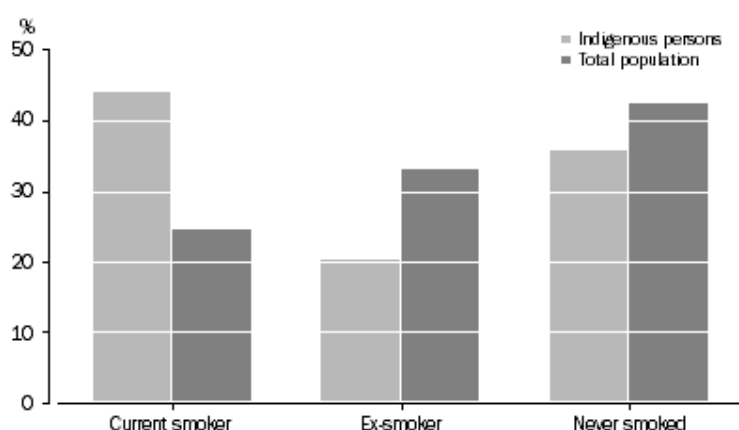
SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS AND PSYCHOLOGICAL STRESS, Queensland, 2008



Lifestyle risk factor - smoking

In 2008, a total of 39,900 Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over (44%) reported themselves as current smokers, 20% were ex-smokers and 36% had never smoked. In the 2002 survey, 49% reported that they were current daily smokers. When compared with estimates for the whole population of Queensland, the proportion of current Indigenous smokers is very high. In 2007-08, 24% of Queenslanders were current smokers, 33% were ex-smokers and 43% had never smoked.

SMOKER STATUS, Queensland, 2008



Lifestyle risk factor - alcohol consumption

Alcohol consumption risk level over the last 12 months was reported as low risk by 46% of Indigenous Queenslanders aged 15 years and over, medium risk by 13% and high risk by 6.0% while 30,600 (34%) had never consumed alcohol or had not consumed any in the last 12 months. In the 2002 survey, 16% reported risky or high risk alcohol consumption in the last 12 months.

Disability status

In 2008, 42% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over had an unspecified limitation or restriction and a further 6.2% had a profound or severe core-activity limitation. No disability or long-term health condition was reported by 52% of Indigenous Queenslanders aged 15 years and over.

Child health

In 2008, more than three-quarters (77%) of Indigenous children in Queensland aged 4-14 years

had their health rated as excellent or very good and a further 21% as good and only 2.0% were rated as in fair or poor health.

Being physically active improves mental and musculoskeletal health and reduces the likelihood of being overweight or obese. In 2008, just over three-quarters (78%) of Indigenous children aged 4-14 years were physically active for at least 60 minutes every day in the week prior to interview. A further 12% were active for at least 60 minutes on four to six days in the week prior to interview. Very few children (0.7%) did no physical activity in the week prior to interview.

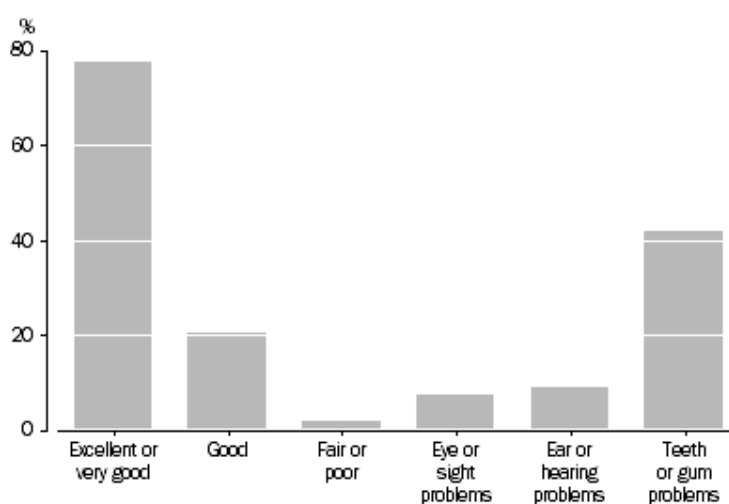
The 2008 NATSISS collected information on the teeth and/or gum problems of Indigenous children, including: holes or decay; fillings; pulled teeth; broken and/or missing teeth; or bleeding or sore gums. Approximately two in five (42%) Indigenous children aged 4-14 years had teeth or gum problems in 2008.

Ear infections have been associated with impairment of hearing, which can have implications for language development and learning difficulties. The 2008 NATSISS collected information on the ear and hearing problems of Indigenous children, including: total or partial deafness; ringing in ears (tinnitus); runny ears or glue ear (otitis media); or tropical ear or swimmer's ear (otitis externa). Nearly one in ten (9.1%) Indigenous children aged 4-14 years experienced an ear or hearing problem in 2008.

Eye health can be affected by a range of factors, such as genetics, premature birth, diseases (e.g. diabetes), injuries, UV exposure or nutrition. The 2008 NATSISS collected information on the eye and sight problems of Indigenous children, including: difficulty reading or seeing close-up (long sightedness); difficulty seeing far away (short sightedness); partial or total blindness; glaucoma; or lazy eye. Almost one in ten (7.3%) Indigenous children aged 4-14 years experienced an eye or sight problem in 2008.

Smoking in the house by any member of the household was reported for 23% of children aged 4-14 years.

HEALTH STATUS AND PROBLEMS OF INDIGENOUS CHILDREN AGED 4-14 YEARS, Queensland, 2008



Infant and maternal health

Regular health check-ups during pregnancy are important for assessing the well-being of a mother and her baby. In 2008, the majority of Indigenous children aged 0-3 years (90%) had birth mothers who went for check-ups during pregnancy. This included birth mothers who had regular pregnancy check-ups (i.e. at least every two months during pregnancy) and check-ups that were less frequent. Antenatal check-ups may have been with a General Practitioner (GP), obstetrician, gynaecologist or maternity nurse.

Folate, also known as folic acid, is a B-group vitamin which assists in the healthy development of babies. It is most important during early pregnancy, therefore women of child-bearing age are advised to take extra folate daily. In 2008, almost half (46%) of Indigenous children aged 0-3 years had birth mothers who took folate prior to or during pregnancy.

High blood pressure during pregnancy was reported for 8.0% of mothers of Indigenous children aged 0-3 years.

In 2008, 11% of Queensland Indigenous children aged 0-3 years were reported as having birthweight under 2,500 grams, 48% weighed from 2,500 to 3,500 grams and 36% were over 3,500 grams. Over three-quarters (79%) of Queensland Indigenous children aged 0-3 years had been breastfed and 16% of Indigenous children aged 0-3 years had a member of the household smoke in the house.

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EDUCATION

Educational attainment is associated with improved employment prospects and has implications for economic independence.

In Queensland at April 2008, 24,900 Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over (28%) had Year 12 as the highest year of school completed, 44% had completed Year 10 or 11 and 29% had completed Year 9 or below.

In 2008, non-school qualifications were held by 31% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over. (These include qualifications from University, TAFE, technical or business college, industry skills centre and other formal institutions.) In the 2002 survey, 26% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over held non-school qualifications.

Schooling of children aged 4-14 Years

Informal learning from the main carer can have a great effect on a child's achievement. In Queensland in 2008, 27,400 Indigenous children aged 4-14 years (68%) had their main carer read to them, tell them a story or listen to them reading in the week prior to interview. Almost all (95%) usually attended school and Indigenous culture was taught at school to 55% of the children.

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LABOUR FORCE STATUS

In Queensland at April 2008, 51,800 (57%) Indigenous persons aged 15 years and over were employed, 9% were unemployed and 34% were not in the labour force. This represents a participation rate of 66%. The corresponding for 2002 were: 46% employed, 16% unemployed, 39% not in the labour force, and a participation rate of 61%.

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HOUSING

Inadequate housing has been identified as a factor affecting the health of Indigenous people, due to overcrowded dwellings and sub-standard household facilities. Three aspects of housing are highlighted in this article:

- tenure type - focuses on a person's living arrangements, such as renting and home ownership;
- housing utilisation - provides an indication of the need for additional bedrooms and possible overcrowding; and
- standard of housing - focuses on structural problems with dwellings, repairs and

maintenance carried out, and the availability of basic facilities.

Tenure type

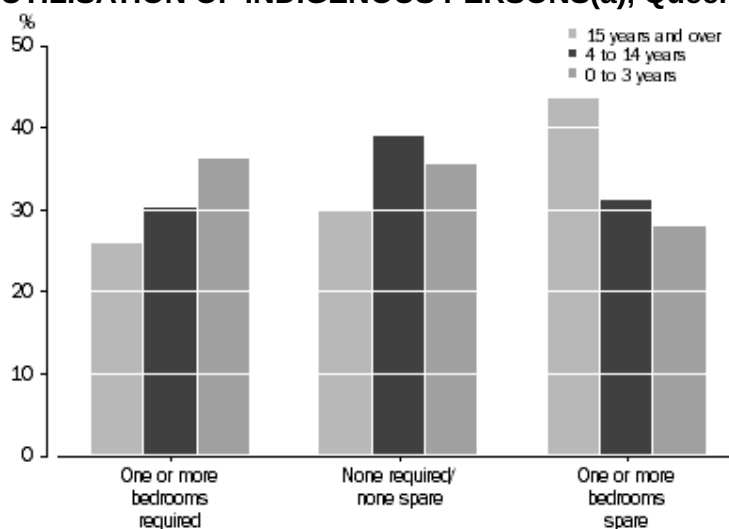
In Queensland in 2008, more than two-thirds (71%) of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over lived in a rented property, 19% were owners with a mortgage and 7.3% were owners without a mortgage. Corresponding figures for 2002 were: 71% renters, 17% owners with a mortgage and 9.4% owners without a mortgage.

Housing utilisation

The 2008 NATSISS provides information on housing utilisation based on the Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing Appropriateness. This widely used measure is sensitive to both household size and composition. Using this measure, households that require at least one additional bedroom are considered to experience some degree of overcrowding. Overcrowding can put stress on bathroom, kitchen and laundry facilities, as well as on sewerage systems.

In 2008, one-quarter (26%) of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over lived in a dwelling where one or more additional bedrooms was required. Children tended to live in more crowded houses. Over one-third (36%) of Indigenous children aged 0-3 years and 30% of Indigenous children aged 4-14 years lived in dwellings that required one or more additional bedrooms.

HOUSING UTILISATION OF INDIGENOUS PERSONS(a), Queensland, 2008



(a) Proportion of each age group resident in housing in each category.

Standard of housing

In 2008, one-quarter (26%) of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over lived in dwellings that had major structural problems. Types of structural problems included: major cracks in walls or floors; major plumbing problems; and wood rot or termite damage. In 2002, major structural problems were reported in the homes of 36% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over.

Types of basic facilities considered important for a healthy living environment include: those that assist in washing people, clothes and bedding; safely removing waste; and enabling the safe storage and cooking of food. In Queensland in 2008, 9.0% of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over lived in households where one or more facilities were not available or did not work.

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FINANCIAL STRESS

Indicators of financial stress can help to provide insight into the economic well-being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians. The 2008 NATSISS included several measures which could

be used to identify Indigenous households that were constrained in their activities because of a shortage of money or access to sufficient financial resources.

In Queensland in 2008, 46% of Indigenous persons aged 15 years or over lived in a household which could not raise \$2,000 within a week in an emergency. The corresponding figure in 2002 was 53%.

People were also asked whether their household had any difficulties paying for everyday necessities in the 12 months prior to interview, including food, clothing, medical bills and housing costs. In 2008, just under one-quarter (24%) of Indigenous people aged 15 years and over lived in households where members had run out of money for basic living expenses in the 12 months prior to interview.

The added expense of dependent children meant that a larger proportion of children aged 4-14 years (30%) lived in households which ran out of money for basic living expenses. In contrast only 19% of children aged 0-3 years lived in households which ran out of money for basic living expenses.

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FURTHER INFORMATION

The publication National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008 (cat. no. 4714.0), released on 30 October 2009 provides comparable data for Australia and all states and territories.

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